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COLUMBUS:

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 16, 1852.

The following is the confession of Nathan Crist, as to the murder of Theodore Nye, at the Eutaw House, in Mobile, on the morning of the 28th of February, 1852, and for which he suffered the penalty on Friday last. This confession was made by Crist, to the Rev. Mr. Massey, the Clergyman in attendance, who wrote it down at the dictation of the prisoner, and read it over to him, when it was signed by the latter in a firm fair hand:

CONFESION.

Having no longer any hope of escaping the just sentence of the law, and trusting, through God's mercy, to secure the salvation of my soul during the short time I have yet to live, I hereby make a full confession of my guilt in the awful murder of Theodore Nye.

The idea of committing the murder first entered my mind on the morning of the day we left New Orleans for Mobile. Nye told me that he had a large sum of money, and was on his way to California; and this tempted me to commit the deed. Having heard him say that he had some friends in Mobile, I told him that I was coming here, and if he would come along I would pay his passage. It was then my intention to kill him on the way here but my heart failed me, and I abandoned the idea entirely. I then determined to go to Montgomery on the same day of our arrival here, but when I went to the New Orleans boat for my baggage, the servant who had charge of it was away, and I could not get it. When I returned to the hotel that time, the devil again put it into my head to kill Nye. I went and bought a hammer, resolving to execute my purpose during the night, but my heart failed me; and in the morning of the twenty-sixth I arose, again determined to give it up altogether. I left my room early, Nye being asleep, having been out the night before. Two or three times before breakfast, I went to the room to kill him, but I could not do it. Late breakfast, and went again up to our room and told him to "get up and come and get his breakfast," and left the room. After awhile I started up stairs again, without any idea of murder, but when I entered the room, Nye being still in bed, the first object that met my eye was the accursed hammer which I had purchased. In a moment—in what seems now a whirl of dervantement—I seized the hammer and strove to bury it in his temple. I said nothing afterwards, and made no noise, but seemed struggling to move him about. I took a towel and tied it tightly about his throat, and then searched for his money, under the pillow and in his pockets.

Being disappointed, I went down stairs, paid our bills, and asked for the package Nye had deposited. Failing to get that, I went directly to the New Orleans boat, got my baggage, and went on board the Lowndes. I never was on board the St. Charles, as one of the witnesses on the trial asserted. Shortly after getting on board of the Lowndes, Curll and Terrell came aboard from the Oregon. I was sitting on the forward part of the boat. Curll came and took his seat near by me, and remarked, "We had a pleasant time coming over." I said, "Very pleasant." He said, "The Oregon is a very fine boat." I replied, "Yes, very fine"—and so on, not correcting his impression that I had come over with him. On our way to Montgomery, many little incidents were spoken of by Curll and others, as having occurred on the Oregon—all of which, I talked as though I was familiar with them. And when these were again brought to his mind by Gen. Andrews, to whom I related them, they confirmed his impression that I had come with him from New Orleans. I do not doubt that Curll is an honest man, and that he fully believed every word he said at my trial. I had managed to deceive him.

We remained on board the Lowndes all the day before she left, except about two hours, during which, as Curll stated, we were wandering about the city. On our way back to the boat, when we got in the neighborhood of the Post Office, we parted—he going to see "the wild horse," and I to the boat. Curll came down just after dinner, and the Captain asked him, I think, to go to the pantry and get something to eat.

When I first went on board the Lowndes, I registered my own name, took a state room, and went to it, shaved off my whiskers and changed my dress. I was sitting in front of the boat register, when the officers came on board in search of me, and they passed by me.

We reached Montgomery very early in the morning, and I went up to the hotel. I have no recollection of the conversation which the witness, Bolling, testified to as having passed between him and myself. Think it did not take place, as by that time my excitement had worn off, and I was perfectly calm. The report which was current of a conversation between Sargent and myself, is, generally, correct; it is also the larger part of the testimony given by all the witnesses at my trial. That I was seen at the Bank, with a carpet bag in my hand, on the morning of the murder—that I took oysters, and was introduced to some one at an oyster house, and that I was met by the Clerk of the Eutaw House, returning to the hotel about the middle of the night before the murder—are not correct. But, I have no doubt, that the witnesses all testified to what they believed. I have no fault to find with them, and no malice against them. I shall die, with no feeling of ill-will against anybody in the world. May the Lord help others to feel as kindly towards me, as I do towards them!

One dagger, which is still in my bosom, is that I can make no reparation to the relatives of my poor unfortunate victim. Oh! that I could! Oh! that I could hear them say that they forgave me. All that I can do now is to beg their forgiveness, and pray that God may help them to grant my dying request.

I have nothing more to say, but to warn all others to fly from temptation. The first thought of crime, if not resisted, may lead to the destruction of body and soul. I have carefully reviewed what I ever committed any thing so awful as to stain my hands in my brother's blood! Satan

seems, when I first yielded to the thought, to have bound me with chains, and blunted my feelings, and blinded my eyes; so that although I tried again and again to get loose, I was dragged to the commission of my foul offence. Oh! may God have mercy on me—as I hope he has—and save my soul from Hell. NATHAN CRIST. September 2d, 1852.

Extracts from Thad. Stephens' Speech.

Now, sir, I intend to be frank upon this subject. So far as enforcing the provisions of the Constitution, with regard to slavery, is concerned in all its parts, I believe no man in this Union could be more faithful than General Scott. His whole life has been spent in administering and submitting to discipline; and having taken the official oath of Chief Magistrate to support the Constitution of the United States, it seems to me that none but base-minded men would distrust its fulfillment, but if gentlemen require, as they plainly do require, that any act of Congress, amending or repealing the fugitive slave law, should be met by Executive obstructions, and arrested by the Executive veto; and that the whole influence of his Administration should be used for that purpose, I am free to say, that I do not believe they can rely upon General Scott for such high-handed tyranny.

If they require that the Executive shall afford facilities for extending slavery into territory now free, or the admission of new slave States into the Union, beyond the line of compact now existing, I think I hazard nothing in saying that they cannot rely upon General Scott. Upon the other hand, I am constrained to admit, that in all official as well as extra-official efforts by the use of the Executive veto, to prevent the amendment or repeal of the fugitive slave law, and to afford facilities for the spread of slavery into free lands, and for the admission of new slave States into the Union, they can rely most implicitly upon General Pierce, notwithstanding what some foolish men have published about some speech made by him at New Boston. [Laughter.]

If he ever did utter such sentiments—if he ever did fall into the path of recititude, it was momentary and accidental, and for which he is not to be held responsible, [renewed laughter]—for all his votes in Congress, and all his public acts everywhere, proclaim him the champion of slavery. If this election is to be put on the sole grounds of supporting slavery beyond the requirements of the Constitution, (as is now apparent,) and all other questions are to be considered of minor importance, then those gentlemen who think so are right in abandoning all other parties and supporting Pierce.

I concede further, that if my friend from New York, [Mr. King,] and those who profess to be anti-slavery men elsewhere—if the whole Democratic party do rally in support of Gen. Pierce at the coming election, it will conclusively prove the truth of what was long ago asserted by one of their ablest statesmen, that Northern Democracy is the natural ally of Southern slavery. If this is the position of gentlemen, they are right in opposing Gen. Scott, and going for Gen. Pierce. I find no fault with those who make that the sole object of this contest.

But the gentleman from Georgia, in this proclamation, says—I speak of the gentleman from Georgia only—a part for the whole—and when you take a small part you have got nearly all, [laughter.]—General Scott has not been sufficiently explicit in his acceptance of the platform. In making these remarks he puts out of view General Scott's telegraphic acceptance, because, he says, that when he sent that dispatch, he had before him an edition of the platform very different from that published under official sanction. That is all true. The first resolutions published, which General Scott had before him, had not the words "final and irrevocable" in them, but they were there as certified by the officers of the Convention. I admit, therefore, that Gen. Scott is not to be judged by the platform, but by his letter of acceptance, and his previously-declared, published and known opinions. Now, in that letter General Scott declares that he will see the laws executed, and will abide by all the principles of the Whig party. But that is not sufficient. He is required to declare that certain laws now in existence shall be final and irrevocable, and that he will insure their permanency by the use of the Executive veto, and that he will use the whole power and patronage of his high office. Now, sir, this doctrine, which General Scott repudiates, and which General Pierce adopts, is unmitigated tyranny. What authority is there in this Government to make any law final or irrevocable? Who has the power to make an act of the National Legislature not only equal to, but superior to the Constitution? Any attempt to enforce such a doctrine is arbitrary and despotic. The efforts which have been lately made by members of Congress, and a high officer of the Government, to paralyze the free action of Congress, and to overawe and intimidate public opinion, is unconstitutional, and destructive of every element of freedom. This movement of these gentlemen is but another march in the same direction. Whenever any Executive or any statesman shall command the people not to think, or not to utter their thoughts, and it does not cost him his political life, I shall tremble for the liberties of the nation. Whenever a political party attempt to enforce such principles, as is detestable to the King of Dahomy, the gates of the city, and the portals of whose palace are garnished with the hideous heads and eyeless skulls of slaughtered slaves! Sir, this atrocious attempt must fail in this country. You may imprison the wind, you may chain the forked lightning, but you cannot bind the free thought and free utterance of a nation of freemen!

A GOOD REBUKE.—The following happy hit at the want of politeness exhibited in some of our fashionable churches, is taken from the Baltimore Sun: A young man was seen to enter a church in time of service, he paused at the entrance, the congregation started, he advanced a few steps, and deliberately surveying the whole assembly, commenced a slow march upon the broad aisle—not a pew was opened—the audience were too busy for civility—he wheeled, and in the same manner performed a march, stepping as it were to Roselyn Castle, or the dead march of Saul, and disappeared. A few moments after he re-entered with a large block upon his shoulder, as heavy as he could well stagger under; his countenance was immovable—among the good people stared, and half rose from their seats, with their books in their hands. At length he placed the block in the very centre of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it. Then for the first time the reproach was felt. Every pew door in the house was instantly drawn open. But no, the stranger was a gentleman—he came not there for disturbance—he moved not—smiled not, but preserved the utmost decorum until the service was concluded; when he deliberately shouldered his block and to the same slow step, bore off, and replaced it where he had found it. The congregation is now the most attentive and polite to strangers of any in America. —Baltimore Paper.

Old Bullion.
The most peculiar, certainly, if not the most remarkable man in the United States, is Col. THOMAS HART BENTON of Missouri. As our readers know, he has recently been elected to the House of Representatives from the St. Louis District. Immediately after the result was known, he made a speech which was the richest specimen of Bullion that ever came from the mind of the "great Missouri." We regret that we have not room to publish this truly Bentonian production. The Examiner, which has a great knack at seizing upon good things, published it entire on Friday.

A fine trait in the old Senator is his devotion to his family. In the course of his speech at St. Louis, he made some reference to that family, and spoke of his wife as "a wife whom I have never neglected." Some of the papers accidentally omitted the word "never," and it greatly excited the old man. Just arrived at Washington, he writes a letter correcting the error to the Republic. In this letter, he says: "The sentence should read: 'A wife whom I have never neglected'; for that is the fact of the case, as well as the assertion in the original speech; and it was some defective copy, or haste of composition in the compositor which occasioned the omission of the word 'never'—with me the most valued word in the whole speech. * * I am extremely tenacious of that word 'never' in relation to 'neglecting' Mrs. Benton, having had her with me during the whole 'thirty years,' and never neglected her, the children, or my country, during the whole time." "Or my country," is faithfully and ardently Bentonian. By the way, the passage of the speech in which the allusion to his family occurs, is so entertaining as to be omitted. It occurs in connection with a placid allusion to the close of his life, in which he represents the undertaker's face as having grown "pleasant" (!) to him:

I have been through a contest to which I had no heart, and into which I have been forced, sorely against my will. I have not conducted it like other men. Who, since it began, has seen me walk the streets of the city in which I live? stand at a corner? or visit a public place? Who has seen that? No one. Who has seen me talk to any individual to conciliate his vote? No one. What have I done? Gone forth when too much assailed to speak to the masses—those masses always honest, sometimes mistaken, but always ready to do justice. I have spoken the same language to all, kindly and deferentially to the good and mistaken; proudly and defiantly to the false and wicked; and from the masses and the republic of assassins, I have always returned to the seclusion of my own house. My work has been that of the sick lion—sick at heart—reposing in his lair, only leaving it when the hunters and their pack bayed too closely; and then to slaughter or disperse the assailants; and then return again to the sick bed.

I have gone through a contest to which I had no heart, and into which I was forced by combinations against life and honor, and from which I gladly escape. What is a seat in Congress to me? I have sat thirty years in the highest branch of Congress—have made a name to which I can expect to add nothing—and I should only be anxious to save what has been gained. I have domestic affections, sorely lacerated in these latter times; a wife whom I have never neglected, and whose attention now more than ever; children, some separated from me by the wide expanse of oceans and continents, others by the slender bounds which separate time from eternity. I touch the age which the Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life; and must be thoughtful, indeed, if I do not think somewhat beyond the fleeting and shadowy pursuits of this life, of all which I have seen the vanity. What is my occupation? Ask the undertaker, that good Mr. Lynch, whose face, present on so many mournful occasions, has become pleasant to me. He knows what occupies my thoughts and cares—gathering the bones of the dead—a mother—a sister—two sons—a grand child—planting the cypress over assembled graves, and marking the spot where I, and those who are dear to me, are soon to be laid; all on the sunset side of the Father of Floods, the towering city of St. Louis on one hand the rolling stream of the Missouri on the other; and where a cemetery of large dimensions is to be the future necropolis of unnumbered generations. These are my thoughts and cares, and the undertaker knows them. —Richmond Dispatch.

Charge of Fraud.
The Lebanon, Ohio, Star (Whig) published under the eye and influence of Mexican Tom Corwin, in 1849, held the following language about Gen. Scott:

"Scott in his General Orders—No. 349—displays a vast amount of envy and jealousy, and plain enough accuses Worth and other general officers of having procured the services of certain officers to write scandalous letters, in praise of their own exploits, and against the 'truth of history.' He insinuates that this is the work of chiefs, partisans, and pet familiars,—the result of disease—prurience of fame not earned—and he winds up with some silly prate about 'bringing down the concealed and the envious to their proper level.' Scott's order is 'contemptible and malignant,' and can be attributed to no better motives than mortification and personal spleen. TO BE THE CHIEF MEXICAN BUTCHER IN A LAND PIRATE WAR seems to be the height of his unachieved ambition—he admits of no rivalry in the persons of his assistants whom he petulently styles 'chiefs, partisans and pet familiars.' The latter character Webster defines to be a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call."

The paper which used this language now flaunts at its mast head—"For President of the United States, Gen. Winfield Scott."

MR. CABELL OF FLORIDA.—It is now well understood that this gentleman will not support Gen. Scott for the Presidency. His recent letter has been misconstrued by designing partisans to destroy the effect which a correct knowledge of his writings would produce on the minds of the Whig votes of the South. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, thus explains his letter:

The politics of Florida are somewhat mixed, and it may not be amiss here to communicate some information on the subject. The inference drawn from the publication of an extract from a private letter of Hon. Mr. Cabell, of Florida, touching his position on the Presidential election, does that a gentleman injustice. He has never intimated a purpose to support the election of Gen. Scott, and I have the best reason to know that he will not. The nomination of Gen. Scott at Baltimore, and the ratification of it by the State Convention of Florida, which, at the same time, unanimously re-nominated Mr. Cabell, may have induced him to withhold active opposition to Gen. Scott; but in his letter of acceptance Mr. Cabell expressly stated that "agreeing with his political friends in all things but one, and that a difference in regard to the nomination of Gen. Scott, he cannot agree with them in that; he will not act against them." Mr. Cabell will neither vote for General Scott nor for General Pierce.

Gen. Scott not Trusted by Gen. Jackson in Civil Matters.

A good deal has been said by the Whig press, says the Madisonian, Ia., about Gen. Jackson having entrusted entirely to the discretion of Gen. Scott, in settling the difficulty between South Carolina and the General Government in 1832. They forget to state the fact that Gen. Scott was acting entirely under instructions from the War Department, and that he was forbidden to take any step outside of his line of military duty, without first consulting the Government. His mission to the South was purely military, and no civil authority was conferred upon him. The following letter will show the instructions under which he acted; and it also shows in what light Scott was received by President Jackson and his able cabinet. Cass, in speaking of the possible capture from the government of the fortifications near Charleston, South Carolina, says:

The possibility of such a measure furnishes sufficient reason for guarding against it, and the President is therefore anxious that the situation and means of defence of these fortifications should be inspected by an officer of experience, who could also estimate and provide for the dangers to which they may be exposed. He has full confidence in your judgment and discretion, and it is his wish that you repair immediately to Charleston, and examine everything connected with the fortifications.

You are at liberty to take such measures, either by strengthening these defenses or by reinforcing the garrison with troops drawn from any other posts, as you think prudent and a just precaution require. Your duty will be one of great delicacy. Your will consult fully and freely with the collector of the port of Charleston, and with the district attorney of South Carolina, and you will take no step, except what relates to the immediate order and security of the port, WITHOUT THEIR ORDER OR CONCURRENCE.

The execution of the laws will be enforced through the civil authority, and by the mode appointed out by the acts of Congress. Should, unfortunately, a crisis arise, when the ordinary power in the hands of civil officers shall not be sufficient for this purpose, the President shall determine the course to be taken and the measures adopted. Till, therefore, you are otherwise instructed, you will act in obedience to the legal requisitions of the proper civil officers of the United States. I will thank you to communicate to me freely and confidently upon every topic which you may deem it important for the Government to receive information.

Very respectfully, your old serv't,
LEWIS CASS.
MAJ. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

HO! MEN OF THE SOUTH!—Read the following significant paragraph from the New York Tribune, the head organ of the Scott Whig party. It is extracted from Horace Greeley's raving comment upon the nomination of Hale by the Pittsburg Convention:

"That nomination endangers Ohio, it was made on purpose to give that State to Pierce. All the men who voted for it meant nothing else. But Mr. Hale does not mean it, and we do not believe he will consent to be thus used. He peremptorily declines before the Convention; he will decline again as soon as he is afforded a chance to do so. He neither wants to be a candidate nor to aid Pierce's election. The use made of his name is at once at war with his personal feelings and his public convictions."

"But suppose he should be dragged into suffering his name to stand at the head of the Pittsburgh ticket—what then? Will the intelligent freemen of Ohio be gulled by so shallow a trick into contributing to the triumph of principles they abhor? What use can their be in, what end do they subserve, by it? Nine-tenths of those who are led off after the third party drum were supporters of Harrison and Clay, because they earnestly believed the principles they advocated most conducive to the nation's welfare. Gen. Scott stands in the place of those departed Patriots—represents the same principles and contemplates the same ends. Then why should the Western Reserve consent to play the cat's paw to South Carolina, and so cast her vote as to rejoice the soul of Toombs, Faulkner and I Brownlow? What are they to gain by this course for human freedom?"

Here is a confession that the principles of the Democratic party as represented by Franklin Pierce, are those which are particularly abhorrent to the Freesoilers, while those represented by Scott are highly favorable to them. Noting in the election of Scott and the defeat of Frank Pierce is "playing cat's paw to South Carolina," which means sustaining the institution of slavery in the Southern States, and is militating against the cause of "human freedom," by which is meant the cause of Northern anti-slavery. Such, men of the South! is the testimony of one of the worst enemies of the Democratic party and its nominee in favor of their sound, national and patriotic position on the slavery question. And it is equally strong evidence to show the anti-Southern and sectional position of the Scott party upon that question, so vital to the interests of the South.

"HO! MEN OF THE SOUTH!"—The Cleveland Ohio Forest City, a Whig paper, is endeavoring to persuade the Freesoilers to vote for General Scott instead of Hale. Its argument is that Scott, if elected President, can and will do all for their cause that Hale could do, while it further argues that Pierce's election "will spread slavery all over our newly acquired territory, and eventually over Mexico and the West Indies." It compares the Democratic and Whig platforms and argues that the Whig platform is highly favorable to the Free-soil cause. It says, "the difference between the Whig and Locofoco platform is almost as great as between the Freesoil and Locofoco platform." It gives the insignificant advice to the Freesoilers:

"Let Free Soilers go to work, and first secure an Anti-Slavery Congress, instead of fooling away their time, influence and votes, in brawling against Gen. Scott. Gen. Scott will place no obstacle in the way of Congress if they wish to change the fugitive slave law."

The Southern Sentinel, of Columbus, Georgia, edited by Capt. T. Lomax, a decided Southern Rights man, who had not up to Gen. Pierce's letter been satisfied of his position toward the South—has the following paragraph:

GEN. PIERCE'S LETTER.—We invite the particular attention of our readers to this letter. It removes from our mind every shadow of doubt as to the propriety of supporting him. He will therefore receive at our hands a cordial and zealous support—not as the Democratic nominee, but as a sound Southern Rights man.

The N. O. Courier states that a whig gentleman of that city met Hon. Chas. M. Conrad, Secretary of War, a few days since at Washington, and Mr. Conrad bet him a suit of clothes that Louisiana would vote for Scott! Mr. Conrad is sure to win.

Scott in Massachusetts.

The feeling of opposition to Scott is, in spite of the efforts to smother it, breaking out all over the country. It is beginning to be apparent even to the most besotted friends of the doctrines of military availability, that the dose has been repeated too often to be any longer effectual. Among Webster's friends, the irritation increases rather than diminishes, among those especially who have a sincere regard for the national principles they have so loudly professed. The Boston Post says that at a meeting lately held at Medford, by order of the Whig Town Committee, to take into consideration the action of the Whig National Convention; when resolutions were passed adverse to the political manoeuvring whereby Webster was overhauled and Scott was nominated. It is well that the sound thinking portion of the party are taking up to the state of things indicated in this resolution:

"Resolved, That we view with distrust and alarm the attempts now making by individuals, nominally of the Whig party, to encourage doctrines at variance with the genuine national Whig spirit, constitutionally unsound, and dangerous to the peace and stability of the Union."

This is a broad stroke against Sewardism.—The resolutions make strong points against the doctrines of availability, and they express the following views of the late Whig Convention:

"Resolved, That our confidence in the Baltimore Convention is thoroughly impaired by the notorious fact that its proceedings were controlled, and its final results shaped by the preconcerted plans and insidious manoeuvres of a band of spurious Whigs, who profess and practice the most dangerous doctrines, such as no true Whig or friend of the Union can countenance or approve."

Fillmore and Scott.

It is announced that the Hon. Mr. Brooks, now a member of Congress, and editor of the New York Express, is about to be appointed Post Master General by President Fillmore. Gen. Scott will not construe this as a compliment. Mr. Brooks, is bitterly opposed to his nomination, and has said some very hard things of him and Seward before and since that event. At a critical period of the recent contest between Scott and Fillmore for the vote of New York in the Whig National Convention, the New York Express thus charged upon the Scott party:

"It is well for the foreign public really to understand why the New York opponents of Mr. Fillmore denounce him, and what they are after. The why they denounce him is, that he is not and never has been a useful man in the way of plunder. No money can be made out of him, save in an honest honorable way. What they are after is, the restoration of a *Gulphian* era, when they can use the federal government treasury, just as they have been using the canal lettings and the bank fund in this State."

Not content with making this specific charge against the motives and policy of the Scottites, the Hon. Mr. Brooks, addressed a letter from Washington to the New York Express in which he exposed the movements, intrigues and designs of the Scott leaders at Washington, and was in return denounced as a calumniator and liar by Senator Mangum, of North Carolina.

Mr. Brooks subsequently reiterated the charges and thus the matter stands. He is an able man and very capable of filling the office with credit. But his appointment will be very offensive to Gen. Scott.

The New Postage Bill.

The new postage bill, in the amended form in which it has passed the Senate, it is said, will be a vast improvement on the existing law, and afford relief both to the people and to the postmasters from the misunderstanding which the present complicated system imposes. The advantages of the new bill are thus pointed out by Mr. Barnabas Bates, in a communication to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:

1. By placing all printed matter on the same footing, postmasters and the public will be able to decide the character of publications, whether newspapers or periodicals, and the postage to be charged upon them, without an appeal to the Post Office Department, or the Attorney General.

2. Making three ounces the maximum, will embrace all the newspapers, and a vast number of valuable periodicals, which will be sent by mail instead of private conveyances, and the increase of revenue of the Post Office.

3. One ounce and a half will include all the weekly country papers sent within each State at half the price of the above. There is no sense whatever in limiting these papers to the State where published. Why not extend the limit as to the other papers, to three thousand miles? They are already half the weight, and therefore should have the same privilege.

4. The pre-payment of postage, either at the office where a newspaper or periodical is mailed or delivered, is a great inconvenience both to publisher and the public, as the postage to Canada, &c., may be paid at the office of mailing.

5. The reduction of postage to one-half, paid quarterly in advance, will be a great incentive to both publishers and subscribers to prepay their postage.

6. The obstructions to sending transient papers or periodicals which now exist, will be effectually removed by this bill. Instead of prepaying fifteen cents postage on the Journal of Commerce to California, it will be sent through the post office for two cents. Our California brethren and their friends will hail this change with pleasure.

FITLY SPOKEN.—The Bee, a leading whig paper in New Orleans, made the remarks copied below, in reference to Gen. Scott before his nomination. They are more sensible and truthful than editors of his school are in the habit of making: Gen. Scott is the favorite of the North; the cherished candidate of the freesoilers. He is petted by GREELEY, kept under Guardianship by SEWARD, and constantly admonished with paternal solicitude by BROWLOW WOOD. In short, he is in exceedingly bad company. He appears to consort with those who revel in fanaticism, and make their politics subservient to sectional aggrandizement. The peculiar friends of Gen. Scott are the very people of all others whom the South most particularly and emphatically abhors, and nothing is more natural than that she should withhold her confidence from a candidate who seemingly plays into their hands.

SUSPICIOUS.—In the debate in Congress yesterday, Judge Douglas charged Truman Smith, of Connecticut, with receiving daily from New York large boxes of Scott documents, and franking them to all parts of the country. This throws a little light upon our mind; we remember the other day in passing the Tribune office of seeing a very large box directed to him at Washington. We suppose it must have contained copies of the life of General Scott, published by Greeley & Co., and which he so disinterestedly (!) recommends for distribution. How can the conscience of Horace allow this abuse of the franking privilege? —N. Y. Day Book.

GOOD NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.—We are permitted by a gentleman of this place, to make the following cheering extract from a letter from a friend in Nashville, who stands high there in public estimation:

"I have a list of over one hundred Whigs in Nashville, that will not support Scott, and I have no doubt there are 300 in the county. I am keeping a list of the bolters, and all I have listed are such men as Dr. Shelley, Boyd McNairy, James Woods, James Porter, John Kirkman, Ellis Hughes, &c. &c. &c., and you can judge of the prospects of whirling such men into the ranks of Whiggery again. Dr. Boyd McNairy is one of the Democratic Committee for organization, and was in 1824 one of the 65 men in Davidson county opposed to Gen. Jackson, and has always been one of the most uncompromising Whigs in the State. Tennessee will turn up this load of polls a large majority for Pierce and King."

The letter gives also, the gratifying information, that Marling, the able and gallant editor of the Union, (whom Zollieffer came very near making a martyr to truth) "is recovering" and "not much mischief done." In addition to the above list of Nashville Whigs, who are not prepared to disregard the instincts of patriotism, and peril the interests of the South and the safety of the Union, by supporting the Seward candidates for the Presidency, we have been furnished with the names of Hon. Ephraim H. Foster, ex-Senator, Thos. Washington, a well-known member of the Bar and one of the 65 above named, J. Correy, Cashier of the Bank, P. W. Maxcy, Ex-Mayor of Nashville, and Capt. Brooks. We hear like accounts from other parts of Tennessee. A Tennessean, residing in the country, told us, not long ago, that he could name at least 15 Whig bolters in his own neighborhood. With such men as we have named, in every section of the State, in the rank and file, headed by Williams in West Tennessee, Gerry and Foster in Middle Tennessee, and Brown, Whitesides and others in East Tennessee, refusing to support Scott, we do not see what earthly chance he has to carry the State. The tide has set too strong against him for even Gen. Jones (since his alleged intrigues with the free-soilers to secure the nomination to Scott) to turn it back. —Huntsville Democrat.

STATISTICS OF EMANCIPATION.—A recent Kingston paper, illustrating the condition to which the British West Indies are reduced, makes the following statement of the past and present commerce of Jamaica:

For five years previous to the agitation of the subject of abolition, and ending with Mr. Caning's resolution in 1823, the average annual value of Exports were—£3,192,637.

For the five years ending in 1833, the last five of Slavery—£3,701,478.

For the first five years of freedom, ending in 1843, £1,213,214.

For the first five years of Free Trade, ending in 1851—£808,238.

Showing a depreciation of £2,384,399, in twenty-eight years; and yet the public expenditures of the colony has rather increased than otherwise, with the altered state of things.

A slight change of figures would suit the other colonies, the falling off in all being equally frightful.

The editor of the Manchester Democrat, one of the witnesses called on by whig editors South to prove Pierce an abolitionist, wrote and published the following upon hearing of Pierce's nomination:

Thus the South clung to Buchanan, until finding his nomination impossible, and wearied by unsuccessful efforts, they led the way in a body for Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, whom they well knew to be profoundly loyal to southern interests, from whom no word or vote in behalf of human rights has ever been recorded, who had avowed his entire devotion to the compromise, but who, in the absence of any avowal, could be better trusted by the slaveholding interest than this great abolition freesoil party of that section."

MR. FAULKNER bears testimony to the unsoundness of Scott's soundness of Pierce. He says: "The nationality of the Whig party is gone; sectionalism must forever predominate in its present organization. Scott may succeed. He may become President. But success or defeat will be alike fatal to it. Its inevitable destiny is to have its Northern Whigs hereafter absorbed in this great abolition freesoil party of that section."

OF GEN. PIERCE he says:

"But I do not fear contradiction when I assert, that the record of no Northern statesman exhibits a more uniform and consistent respect for the constitutional rights of the South than his—nor can one be shown manifesting more true loyalty to all the objects and purposes for which this great Union was formed. It will give me pleasure, sir, to record my vote for him."

NORTHERN SCOTTISM.—Our correspondent to-day predicts that the anti-slavery appeals to the north in behalf of Scott will hereafter be much stronger.

He is right. The New York Tribune, in an article on the Presidential election, declares that Scott cannot be defeated. "Unless the north can be persuaded that Gen. Scott's nomination was a pro-Slavery triumph—that the piece of paper called the Platform then forced upon the whig Convention has committed and fastened the party irrevocably to the car of Slavery."

Think of that, southern admirers of the whig platform! Here is an admission from the leading Scott organ, that if the North can be made to believe the whig platform binding, Scott will be defeated! —Nash. American.

The Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Whig United States Senator from Louisiana, and a supporter of Gen. Scott, will not abuse and misrepresent our candidate like some of the desperate Whig leaders are in the habit of doing. At the Scott ratification at New Orleans, Mr. Benjamin said:

"His opponent is Gen. Franklin Pierce, against whom I shall say nothing. I did not come here to engage in a warfare of calumny and vituperation. I trust that no such expectations will be cherished, and if they are; some other speaker beside myself must be obtained. Gen. Pierce is a gallant soldier, a high minded patriot and I honor him because he has been true to the South."

Several of our whig exchanges still continue to keep at their mast head the names of Scott & Graham. A course like this is absurd, and only supposed to lead a portion of their readers to suppose that Scott stands a chance of election, when all editors know for a certainty that he's a "used up man."

The great split in the whig party is thus "strung out" by an exchange: "They stand aloof, the seats remaining. Like cliffs that have been rent asunder; A dreary sea now flows between, And neither heat nor frost nor thunder, Nor aught of earth, except 'twere plunder, Can bring these fragments back again."